इनमें वे स्वच्छ शौचालय शामिल नहीं हैं जिनका निर्माण जवाहर रोजगार योजना, इंदिरा आवास योजना आदि विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत तथा सरकारी कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सब्सिडी प्राप्त किए बिना निजी प्रयासों से किया गया।

(घ) स्वच्छ शौचालयों की इकाई लागत अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग है। औसत लागत 25,000 रु० निर्धारित की गई है जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य और लाभार्थियों द्वारा क्रमशः 40:4020 आधार पर अंशदान किया जाता है।

Non-Implementation of land reforms in the States

93. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land reforms in certain States remained only on paper, culminating in benami transactions;

(b) if so, the states where such transactions were reported and the extent of such land reforms which remained only on paper, surplus land which remained undistributed to landless farm labour;

(c) what steps have been taken during the 8th Five Year Plan to convert such fictitious land reforms into real ones and with what success; and the details of proposals and the targets contemplated thereunder during the 9th Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether the Nexalites Movement was one of the direct repercussions of such fictitious land reforms and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) It cannot be said that land reforms remained only on paper in certain Sates. Similarly, benami transactions are not restricted to only certain States.

(b) Since benami transactions are made in clandestine manner to suppress mainly ceiling surplus land, the revenue administration does not have the full figure of such transactions at any point of time. Hence, the extent of such transactions are not available at the Stae or national level. However, surplus land which remains undistributed to landless labour as on today in this country amounts to 22.03 lakh acres, of which 11.41 lakh acres are involved in litigation and 10.62 lakh acres are not available for distribution as land being transferred for public purposes or not fit for cultivation etc.

(c) During the 8th Plan period, this Ministry/organised Revenue Ministers Conferences in December, 1995, and Juanuary, 1997 and Revenue Secretaries Conferences in January, 1995, December, 1995, November, 1996 & April, 1997. During such conference and also in follow-up correspondences, the efforts have been taken to bring under ceiling legislation the ceiling surplus land and arrange for time-bound distribution of the same. However, at the end of 8th Plan period, an area of 74.97 lakh acres was declared surplus, 65.84 lakh acres was taken possession of and 52.04 lakh acres was distributed to 51.47 lakh landless rural poor. The quantam of land left for distribution at the end of 8th plan period is 83,000 acres.

(d) Generalised statement on the direct co-relation between Naxalite movement with failure of land reform is not empirically proved, as inspite of gross inequality of land holding Naxalite Movement has not universally come up.

Funds for rural development/ unemployment

94. SHRI GYAN RANJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Bihar during 1995-96 under different rural development programmes;

(b) the amount sanctioned under each programme during the said period and the percentage of amount utilised;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the State for removel of rural unemployment during 1996-97; and

(d) the number of personss likely to get employment as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated, sanctioned/ released and percentage of amount utilised during 1995-96 in respect of Bihar for major rural development/employment programmes viz., Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Million Wells Scheme (MWS), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Tool Kits, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Nationl Social Assistasnce Programme (NSAP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are given at Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The details of amount sanctioned/released and mandays generated/number of families benefited in resepct of rural employment programme viz. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during 1996-97 are given below:—

Programme	Amount sanctioned/ released (Rs. in lakhs)	Lakh mandays generated
JRY	27260.46	460.02
FAS	21245.00	324.49
IRDP	5378.67	2.41 (lakh families benefitted)

NOTE:—Amount released under IRDP includes Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) also.

Statement

Funds allocated, sanctioned/released and percentage utilised during 1995-96 for Bihar

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Programmes	Opening Balance	Amount Allocated	Released	Funds available	Expenditure	% age of amount utilised
1. JRY	29829.67	78598.18	68022.66	97352.33	62881.95	63.65
2. EAS	7627.01	—	20287.50	27914.80	12901.12	46.22
3. IAY	—	21349.01	21674.01	—	19168.71	88.44
4. MWS	—	8516.94	8516.94	8516.94	5719.22	67.15
5. IRDP	8932.98	16218.24	8297.84	17290.82	10784.51	62.59
6. TRYSEM	—	1274.48	424.99	424.99	885.37	161.27
7. DWCRA	—	760.50	288.20	286.20	179.79	62.82
8. TOOLKIT	—	565.00	565.00	565.00	192.47	34.07
9. DPAP	789.48	2245.00	1127.77	1917.25	374.50	19.54
10. NSAP	—	7622.05	3772.08	—	1918.48	60.86
11. ARWSP	—	7099.00	3549.50	—	2274.00	64.07

NOTE: EAS is a demand driven scheme, hence no allocation.

Employment to Tribal/Rural Youths of Arunachal Pradesh

95. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal/rural youth of Arunachal Pradesh particularly of the districts of Tirap and Changlang, have been uprooted from their traditional means of livelihood by the Interim Order of Supreme Court banning forest activities;

(b) whether Government have provided them with any alternative means of employment which they can readily adopt;

(c) whether the Students' Union have expressed fear of aggravation of situation already plagued by anti-social and anti-national elements; and